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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Kylene Kaye Chapman,
Plaintiff,

v.

Paul Penzone,
Defendant.

No. CV-23-01214-PHX-JAT (ASB)

ORDER

Self-represented Plaintiff Kylene Kaye Chapman is confined in a Maricopa County Jail and is proceeding in forma pauperis in this civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. After the Court dismissed Plaintiff's Complaint because she had failed to state a claim and gave her an opportunity to file an amended complaint that cured the deficiencies the Court identified, Plaintiff filed her First Amended Complaint (Doc. 7). The Court will dismiss the First Amended Complaint with leave to amend.

I. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints

The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1)–(2).

....

1 A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the
 2 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8 does
 3 not demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-
 4 defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678
 5 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere
 6 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

7 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a
 8 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,
 9 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual content
 10 that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
 11 misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for
 12 relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial
 13 experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff’s specific factual
 14 allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must assess whether there
 15 are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. *Id.* at 681.

16 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed, courts
 17 must “continue to construe [self-represented parties’] filings liberally.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*,
 18 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a self-represented prisoner]
 19 ‘must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” *Id.*
 20 (quoting *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (per curiam)).

21 If the Court determines a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other facts, a
 22 self-represented litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal
 23 of the action. *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc). The
 24 Court will dismiss Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint for failure to state a claim, but
 25 because it may possibly be amended to state a claim, the Court will dismiss it with leave
 26 to amend.

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II. First Amended Complaint

In her one-count First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff sues Defendant Paul Penzone, the former Maricopa County Sheriff, seeking monetary damages and her costs of suit.

Plaintiff raises an Eighth Amendment claim based on “health and safety negligence.” She alleges Defendant Penzone’s “deferred maintenance is excessive” and the “failure to maintain the building is the proximately cause of unhealthy and unsanitary conditions.” Plaintiff contends the failure to maintain the building allowed the “proliferation of excessive water moisture in the building,” which caused “excessive and atypical mold growth in the building.” She claims the “mold contamination” poses a health risk to her.

Plaintiff alleges Defendant Penzone “knew or should have known” in 2019 about the “black mold contamination” and failed to “adopt and implement reasonable standards for adequately cleaning the mold.” She claims Defendant Penzone “painted over vis[i]ble mold,” which is “not within the standard of care in the mold abatement industry” and does not eliminate the risk to Plaintiff from exposure to “toxic mold.” Plaintiff asserts Defendant Penzone’s conduct was “intentional and malicious and done for the purpose of causing [P]laintiff to suffer humiliation, mental anguish, and emotional and physical distress”; was done “with a wanton and reckless disregard of the consequences to . . . [P]laintiff”; and is “outrageous, a[]trocious, so extreme in degree to go beyond all possible bounds of decency, and utterly intolerable in a civilized society.” She claims she suffered humiliation, mental anguish, and physical distress, and “has been injured in mind and body.”

III. Failure to State a Claim

Although pleadings by self-represented parties are liberally construed, *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972), conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. *Ivey v. Bd. of Regents*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further, a liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the claim that were not initially pled. *Id.*

1 To state a valid claim under § 1983, plaintiffs must allege that they suffered a
 2 specific injury as a result of specific conduct of a defendant and show an affirmative link
 3 between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *See Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362,
 4 371-72, 377 (1976). There is no respondeat superior liability under § 1983, and therefore,
 5 a defendant's position as the supervisor of persons who allegedly violated Plaintiff's
 6 constitutional rights does not impose liability. *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658
 7 (1978); *Hamilton v. Endell*, 981 F.2d 1062, 1067 (9th Cir. 1992); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d
 8 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). "Because vicarious liability is inapplicable to . . . § 1983 suits,
 9 a plaintiff must plead that each Government-official defendant, through the official's own
 10 individual actions, has violated the Constitution." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 676.

11 A pretrial detainee has a right under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth
 12 Amendment, not the Eighth Amendment, to be free from punishment prior to an
 13 adjudication of guilt. *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535 (1979). "Pretrial detainees are
 14 entitled to 'adequate food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, medical care, and personal safety.'" *Alvarez-Machain v. United States*, 107 F.3d 696, 701 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting *Hoptowit v. Ray*, 682 F.2d 1237, 1246 (9th Cir. 1982)). To state a claim of unconstitutional conditions
 17 of confinement against an individual defendant, a pretrial detainee must allege facts that
 18 show:

- 19 (i) the defendant made an intentional decision with respect to
- 20 the conditions under which the plaintiff was confined;
- 21 (ii) those conditions put the plaintiff at substantial risk of
- 22 suffering serious harm; (iii) the defendant did not take
- 23 reasonable available measures to abate that risk, even though a
- 24 reasonable official in the circumstances would have
- 25 appreciated the high degree of risk involved—making the
- consequences of the defendant's conduct obvious; and (iv) by
- not taking such measures, the defendant caused the plaintiff's
- injuries.

26 *Gordon v. County of Orange*, 888 F.3d 1118, 1125 (9th Cir. 2018).

27 Whether the conditions and conduct rise to the level of a constitutional violation is
 28 an objective assessment that turns on the facts and circumstances of each particular case.

1 *Id.*; *Hearns v. Terhune*, 413 F.3d 1036, 1042 (9th Cir. 2005). However, “a de minimis
 2 level of imposition” is insufficient. *Bell*, 441 U.S. at 539 n.21. In addition, the “‘mere lack
 3 of due care by a state official’ does not deprive an individual of life, liberty, or property
 4 under the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Castro v. County of Los Angeles*, 833 F.3d 1060, 1071
 5 (9th Cir. 2016) (quoting *Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327, 330-31 (1986)). Thus, a
 6 plaintiff must “prove more than negligence but less than subjective intent—something akin
 7 to reckless disregard.” *Id.*

8 Plaintiff’s vague and conclusory allegations do not support a conclusion that
 9 Defendant Penzone made an intentional decision that put Plaintiff at substantial risk of
 10 suffering serious harm. In addition, Plaintiff does not identify how Defendant Penzone
 11 became aware of the black mold or why Defendant Penzone should have known about the
 12 mold in 2019. Nor does she allege any facts to support that her “humiliation, mental
 13 anguish and physical distress” resulted from exposure to black mold. Absent more,
 14 Plaintiff has failed to state a claim. Thus, the Court will dismiss without prejudice
 15 Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint.

16 **IV. Leave to Amend**

17 Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a second amended complaint to cure the
 18 deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will mail Plaintiff a court-approved form
 19 to use for filing a second amended complaint. If Plaintiff fails to use the court-approved
 20 form, the Court may strike the second amended complaint and dismiss this action without
 21 further notice to Plaintiff.

22 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “Second
 23 Amended Complaint.” The second amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its
 24 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original
 25 Complaint or First Amended Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim
 26 per count.

27 A second amended complaint supersedes the original Complaint and First Amended
 28 Complaint. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal Roach Studios v.*

1 *Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court
 2 will treat the original Complaint and First Amended Complaint as nonexistent. *Ferdik*,
 3 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the original Complaint or First
 4 Amended Complaint and that was voluntarily dismissed or was dismissed without
 5 prejudice is waived if it is not alleged in a second amended complaint. *Lacey v. Maricopa*
 6 *County*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc).

7 If Plaintiff files an amended complaint, Plaintiff must write short, plain statements
 8 telling the Court: (1) the constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2) the name
 9 of the Defendant who violated the right; (3) exactly what that Defendant did or failed to
 10 do; (4) how the action or inaction of that Defendant is connected to the violation of
 11 Plaintiff's constitutional right; and (5) what specific injury Plaintiff suffered because of
 12 that Defendant's conduct. *See Rizzo*, 423 U.S. at 371-72, 377.

13 Plaintiff must repeat this process for each person she names as a Defendant. If
 14 Plaintiff fails to affirmatively link the conduct of each named Defendant with the specific
 15 injury suffered by Plaintiff, the allegations against that Defendant will be dismissed for
 16 failure to state a claim. **Conclusory allegations that a Defendant or group of**
 17 **Defendants has violated a constitutional right are not acceptable and will be**
 18 **dismissed.**

19 **V. Warnings**

20 **A. Release**

21 If Plaintiff is released while this case remains pending, and the filing fee has not
 22 been paid in full, Plaintiff must, within 30 days of her release, either (1) notify the Court
 23 that she intends to pay the unpaid balance of her filing fee within 120 days of her release
 24 or (2) file a non-prisoner application to proceed in forma pauperis. Failure to comply may
 25 result in dismissal of this action.

26 **B. Address Changes**

27 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule
 28 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other

1 relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this
2 action.

3 **C. Possible “Strike”**

4 Because the First Amended Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a
5 claim, if Plaintiff fails to file a second amended complaint correcting the deficiencies
6 identified in this Order, the dismissal may count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes”
7 provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring
8 a civil action or appeal a civil judgment in forma pauperis under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the
9 prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility,
10 brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the
11 grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be
12 granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28
13 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

14 **D. Possible Dismissal**

15 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these
16 warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik*, 963 F.2d
17 at 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of
18 the Court).

19 **IT IS ORDERED:**

20 (1) The First Amended Complaint (Doc. 7) is **dismissed** for failure to state a
21 claim. Plaintiff has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a second amended
22 complaint in compliance with this Order.

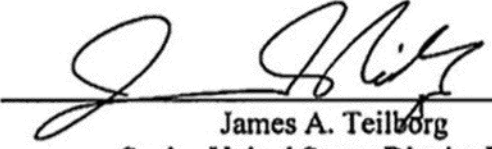
23 (2) If Plaintiff fails to file a second amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk
24 of Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with
25 prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)
26 and deny any pending unrelated motions as moot.

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1 (3) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a
2 civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

3 Dated this 11th day of March, 2024.

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8 James A. Teilborg
9 Senior United States District Judge
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**Instructions for a Prisoner Filing a Civil Rights Complaint
in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona**

1. Who May Use This Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help incarcerated persons prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. These complaints typically concern, but are not limited to, conditions of confinement. **This form should not be used to challenge your conviction or sentence.** If you want to challenge a state conviction or sentence, you should file a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody. If you want to challenge a federal conviction or sentence, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate sentence in the federal court that entered the judgment.
2. The Form. **Local Rule of Civil Procedure (LRCiv) 3.4 provides that complaints by incarcerated persons must be filed on the court-approved form.** The form must be typed or neatly handwritten. The form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. All questions must be answered clearly and concisely in the appropriate space on the form. If needed, you may attach additional pages, **but no more than fifteen additional pages**, of standard letter-sized paper. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or corrected information, which may delay the processing of your action. You do not need to cite law.
3. Your Signature. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.
4. The Filing and Administrative Fees. The total fees for this action are \$402.00 (\$350.00 filing fee plus \$52.00 administrative fee). If you are unable to immediately pay the fees, you may request leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Please review the “Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court In Forma Pauperis Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915” for additional instructions.
5. Original and Judge’s Copy. You must send an **original plus one copy** of your complaint and of any other documents submitted to the Court. You must send one additional copy to the Court if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten. **This section does not apply to inmates housed at an Arizona Department of Corrections facility that participates in electronic filing.**
6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$402 filing and administrative fees or the application to proceed in forma pauperis to:**

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 130
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

OR

Tucson Division:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 1500
405 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701-5010

7. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the Court and the defendants in writing of any change in your mailing address. **Failure to notify the Court of any change in your mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case.**

8. Certificate of Service. You must furnish the defendants with a copy of any document you submit to the Court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed in forma pauperis). Each original document (except the initial complaint and application to proceed in forma pauperis) must include a certificate of service on the last page of the document stating the date a copy of the document was mailed to the defendants and the address to which it was mailed. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a), (d).* Any document received by the Court that does not include a certificate of service may be stricken. **This section does not apply to inmates housed at an Arizona Department of Corrections facility that participates in electronic filing.**

A certificate of service should be in the following form:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed
this _____ (month, day, year) to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Attorney for Defendant(s)

(Signature)

9. Amended Complaint. If you need to change any of the information in the initial complaint, you must file an amended complaint. The amended complaint must be written on the court-approved civil rights complaint form. You may file one amended complaint without leave (permission) of Court within 21 days after serving it or within 21 days after any defendant has filed an answer, whichever is earlier. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a).* Thereafter, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge (submit) a proposed amended complaint. LRCiv 15.1. In addition, an amended complaint may not incorporate by reference any part of your prior complaint. LRCiv 15.1(a)(2). **Any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.** All amended complaints are subject to screening under the Prison Litigation Reform Act; screening your amendment will take additional processing time.

10. Exhibits. You should not submit exhibits with the complaint or amended complaint. Instead, the relevant information should be paraphrased. You should keep the exhibits to use to support or oppose a motion to dismiss, a motion for summary judgment, or at trial.

11. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any judge or the staff of any judge. The only appropriate way to communicate with the Court is by filing a written pleading or motion.

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

HEADING:

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or inmate number, and institutional mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. If there are **four or fewer** defendants, print the name of each. If you name **more than four** defendants, print the name of the first defendant on the first line, write the words “and others” on the second line, and attach an additional page listing the names of **all** of the defendants. Insert the additional page after page 1 and number it “1-A” at the bottom.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write “JURY TRIAL DEMANDED” in the space below “CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER.” Failure to do so may result in the loss of the right to a jury trial. A jury trial is not available if you are seeking only injunctive relief.

Part A. JURISDICTION:

1. Nature of Suit. Mark whether you are filing the complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for state, county, or city defendants; “*Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents*” for federal defendants; or “other.” If you mark “other,” identify the source of that authority.
2. Location. Identify the institution and city where the alleged violation of your rights occurred.
3. Defendants. Print all of the requested information about each of the defendants in the spaces provided. If you are naming more than four defendants, you must provide the necessary information about each additional defendant on separate pages labeled “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom. Insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:

You must identify any other lawsuit you have filed in either state or federal court while you were a prisoner. Print all of the requested information about each lawsuit in the spaces provided. If you have filed more than three lawsuits, you must provide the necessary information about each additional lawsuit on a separate page. Label the page(s) as “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:

You must identify what rights each defendant violated. The form provides space to allege three separate counts (**one violation per count**). If you are alleging more than three counts, you must provide the necessary information about each additional count on a separate page. Number the additional pages “5-A,” “5-B,” etc., and insert them immediately behind page 5. Remember that you are limited to a total of fifteen additional pages.

1. Counts. You must identify which civil right was violated. **You may allege the violation of only one civil right per count.**
2. Issue Involved. Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. **You may check only one box per count.** If you check the box marked “Other,” you must identify the specific issue involved.
3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you must identify which defendant did what act. You also should state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred, if possible.
4. Injury. State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.
5. Administrative Remedies. You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why on the lines provided.

Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

SIGNATURE:

You must sign your name and print the date you signed the complaint. Failure to sign the complaint will delay the processing of your action. Unless you are an attorney, you may not bring an action on behalf of anyone but yourself.

FINAL NOTE

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number the pages.

Name and Prisoner/Booking Number

Place of Confinement

Mailing Address

City, State, Zip Code

(Failure to notify the Court of your change of address may result in dismissal of this action.)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

_____,
(Full Name of Plaintiff)

Plaintiff,

v.

(1) _____,
(Full Name of Defendant)

(2) _____,

(3) _____,

(4) _____,

Defendant(s).

☐ Check if there are additional Defendants and attach page 1-A listing them.

CASE NO. _____
(To be supplied by the Clerk)

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
BY A PRISONER**

- ☐ Original Complaint
☐ First Amended Complaint
☐ Second Amended Complaint

A. JURISDICTION

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to:

☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1983

☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1331; *Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).

☐ Other: _____.

2. Institution/city where violation occurred: _____.

B. DEFENDANTS

1. Name of first Defendant: _____. The first Defendant is employed as: _____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
2. Name of second Defendant: _____. The second Defendant is employed as: _____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
3. Name of third Defendant: _____. The third Defendant is employed as: _____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
4. Name of fourth Defendant: _____. The fourth Defendant is employed as: _____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)

If you name more than four Defendants, answer the questions listed above for each additional Defendant on a separate page.

C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If yes, how many lawsuits have you filed? _____. Describe the previous lawsuits:
 - a. First prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - b. Second prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - c. Third prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____

If you filed more than three lawsuits, answer the questions listed above for each additional lawsuit on a separate page.

COUNT II

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____

2. **Count II.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.
- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basic necessities | <input type="checkbox"/> Mail | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to the court | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary proceedings | <input type="checkbox"/> Property | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise of religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive force by an officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Threat to safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count II. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

- ## 5. Administrative Remedies.

- a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count II? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count II to the highest level? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not.

COUNT III

- [illegible]

If you assert more than three Counts, answer the questions listed above for each additional Count on a separate page.

E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

State the relief you are seeking:

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____
DATE

SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

(Name and title of paralegal, legal assistant, or
other person who helped prepare this complaint)

(Signature of attorney, if any)

(Attorney's address & telephone number)

ADDITIONAL PAGES

All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number all pages.